BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1823. [NUMBER 1635.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Wednesday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of Dec. in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THIS DAY the 27th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
AN INVOICE

OF coarse Cutlery, consisting of Black Handled Table Knives and Forks, Pocket and Penknives.

Two cases of Stationary, Yellow, White and Swan Quills, Pencils assorted for Drawing &c. and Crayons, Boxes of wafers and Ink Powders.

Several Counterpanes with [illegible] of Drills.

Twenty pie[illegible] several articles of [illegible] an account.

Bombay, 27th December 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 3d January,

AN Assortment of Fashionably made Wearing Apparel, Striped Florentine Trowsers, Printed Waistcoats, Striped Nankeen Trowsers, White Dimity Trowsers and Waistcoats, Frilled Cotton Shirts, several pieces of red and white checked imitation Madras Handkerchiefs.

And the remainder of the Invoice of Europe Imitation Cachmere Shawls, formerly advertised.

Bombay, 26th December 1823.

HINDOOSTANEE AND PERSIAN BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
[illegible] COMMISSION
[illegible] Copies

FOR SALE

AT the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO., Hodgson's Pale Ale, perfectly sound and well flavored at Rs. 50 per Hhd. cash. Also Pale Ale, in equally good condition, from Tickell's Brewery, at Rs. 35 per Hhd. cash.

Bombay, 26th December 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE PREMISES
On MONDAY next the 29th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
THE
HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET
BELONGING TO
WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

THIS HOUSE has been let at the Rent of £ 350, payable in England, on a lease of ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824. The House may be seen at any time between the hours of 10 and 4 and the title deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

એદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં•છોકરાઓ•તા• ૨૬ આવતા•મહીનાં•૧૫•આવતા•શોમવારને•દીને પાછલા•પોહોરનાં ૪ કલાકને•અમને•મીકે ઝરાતરીટમો•ધેર ૧ જે•જગો•ઉપરછે•તે•જ ગો•જાહેર•લીલાંડ્રુ•કરીને•વેચશે—એ•ધર ઉલીઆમ•મેકી•ઝરાકો•એર•જે•આગાલ•શ્રી મુમબઇની•મીડીકાલ•બોરડનો•અધીકારી. હતો•તેહનુછે—અને•એ•ધર ૧૦ વરશની મુદતે•દર•વરશ ૧ નાં ૩૫૦ પગીનડને•હ શાજે•લાડે•આપેલુંછે•તે•લાડું•શ્રી•લંડનમો• લેલું•કીધુંછે•તેહની•મુદત•તારીખ ૧ લી• જાનેવારી ૧૮૨૪ ને•દીનથી•પુરી•થશે * અને•એ•ધર•જેહને•જોવું•હોયતે•૨૧ વારથી ૧૦ કલાકને•અમલેથીતે ૪ કલાક• થુધીમો•જાઇને•જુએ—અને•એ•ધરનું•ખ ત•જોવું•હોયતે•એદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં•છો કરાપોને•તાંહાં•જાઇને•જુએ *

તા• ૨૭ મી•ડીસેંમબર ૧૮૨૩

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

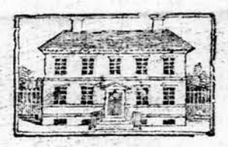
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 29th of Jan. next,
Instead of the 19th as formerly advertised
THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
OF
G. C. Irwin Esq.
AT HIS HOUSE IN RAMPART ROW,
CONSISTING OF

A LARGE Quantity of Handsome Plate, Pictures, China, English and Foreign Wines, Glass, Chandeliers Grecian and Globe Lamps, Bed Couches, Chairs and Tables &c. &.

Catalogues are preparing.

1823.

Advertisement.



Mr. MANOEL de ROZARIO of Bombay, Portuguese, has this day contracted with MAHOMED HUSSON Maymon, Merchant, also of Bombay, to sell his Dwelling HOUSE situate without the Town Walls on the Hon'ble Company's ground near *Warachey Gaudhey* near the House of Nagurdass Bhowanydass Bhangsally; any person or persons having claim or demands on the same, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to MAHOMED HUSSON the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુંમબવાલી•કરંગી•નાંને•મીશતર• મનુએલ•દે•રોજાર•એ•ઘણીએ•પોતાનુ•ઘેહ ર•એકક•મેમન•મહમદ•હુશન•વેપારીને•વે ચાનુ•આપવાનુ•કાટુ•કીધુંછે—એ•વેહર• શ્રી•બાહારકોટ•શરકારની•જમીન•ઉપર• વરની•ગલી•આગલછે—એનાં•પડોશમાં•ના ગરદાશ•લવાંનીદારા•ભેનશાલીનુ•ઘેહરછે— એ•ઉપર•હરએકક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દ વો•અગાર•લેહેણું•હે એતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ• આજથી•દીન ૧૪ નો•મુદતમાં•આવીને•મે મેન•મહમદ•હુશેન•ખરીદદારને•જાહેર•કરે —તેઆરપછી•એ•દાવે•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી*

તા• ૨૭ મી•ડીસેંમબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the REVEREND PADRE JERONIMO RODRIGUES, JOSEPH PEREIRA and FRANCISCO de CRUZ for and in behalf of the Brotherhood of *S. P. S. Francisco* of the Church of *N. S de Esperança* of Bombay have this day purchased from HERROOBOYE widow of the late ARJOONJEE NAMSAVAH and HURKOO widow of the late PANDOORANG ARJOONSAVAH of Bombay, Inhabitants, a Piece of Sal Batty Ground situate at Girgon close to the Bungalow and Garden of the late Nasserwanjee Cawasjee Ghoga; if any person or persons have any claim or demand on the same Premises, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to DAMOTHER POOTLAJEE attorney to the said HERROOBOYE and HURKOO within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 26th December 1823.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 23d day of October 1823, made in a Cause wherein JOSEPH MANLEY on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT late of Bombay, deceased, is the Complainant and JOHN ROBERT REID Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT, deceased, is the Defendant; the Creditors of the said EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT, the Testator in the said Decree named, who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of June 1821 are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors [illegible]

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of COWASJEE DADABHOY Parsee late of Bombay, Inhabitant and Cooper, deceased, may be granted to MEHERBOY the widow and NALLYBOYE the sister of the said COWASJEE DADABHOY deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 18th day of December 1823.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES HARVEY late a Lieutenant in the Honorable Company's service on their Bombay Military Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esq. Registrar of the said Court for the time being: all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 18th December 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of PHILIP PARKHOUSE, a British Subject, and late an Ensign in the Military Service of the Honorable the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 26th December 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of RALPH OUSELEY, a British Subject, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's service on their Bombay Military Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 26th December 1823.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN MACLEOD Esq. late a Lieutenant of Engineers in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies has been granted by the Honorable The Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN STEWART Esq. the Executor appointed by the said Will; dated December 26th 1823.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

To
The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Being a S[illegible] about to be[illegible]

ention of the public, at the present mo-
it, cannot well be mistaken:—but of that
shall speak by and by: my first object
to shew the inapplicability of Dr. Pri-
's *abuse*, to the Tontine in question. and
to explain, in a few words, what advantages
I expect to derive from the shares I have
subscribed to in the Bombay Tontine.

In the extract quoted by Denizen, Dr. Price commences by saying— "Of all the "phantoms which are held up to entice "and deceive the multitude, none are more "mischievous, or deserve more severe re-"prehension than Tontines.—It is no won-"der, considering the degree of ignorance "that prevails on the subject &c. &c."— I do not know, Mr. Editor, in what shape Tontines might have been brought forward in the days of Dr. Price; I do not know what promises or enticements might have been held out, nor what deceptions were practised; I have no knowledge of the extent of the ignorance of the people in those days, nor of the expectations they had formed of enriching themselves by Tontines. But this I do know, that any man who is blessed with common sense and can read English, may see and understand, (without even the assistance of Denizen or the solicitation of the clear-headed Editor of the Bombay Gazette) what is held out, and what is to be expected from the Bombay Tontine. The scheme has been openly & distinctly laid before the public—no promises have been made, nor inducements held out—the plan has been left entirely to its own merits and to find its way to the understandings of the people as it best could: the management of the funds is vested in five Gentlemen of the first respectability, who act gratuitously for the benefit of the Institution: and on looking over the subscription list (which I did yesterday) I saw there the names of many Gentlemen who are sufficiently well acquainted with money matters, to set my mind at rest as to the eligibility of the proposed Tontine, had a doubt ever existed on that subject. In short, Mr. Editor, the invectives of Dr Price are about as applicable to an Indian Tontine of the present day, as were Cobbett's pithless rantings in former times, against the paper currency of Great Britain; the renewal of which, on its former footing, would now be esteemed the greatest blessing that the country could enjoy.

It is quite unnecessary to allude to Dr. Price's observations, in the extract in question, on the accumulation of money, or to his reasoning upon the probabilities of life: the first are known to every school-boy, and the last does not apply to this country. The true state of the question can best be shewn by an impartial view of what may reasonably be expected from the Bombay Tontine; or indeed, from any other institution of the same description now in existence in India.

I expect, Mr. Editor, when I put my money into the Tontine, that if I and all the other subscribers be alive, at the expiration of the period to which it is extended, I shall get my money back again, with whatever interest may have accumulated on it, be that interest great or small. I expect, and the high respectability of the parties who have the management of the funds leaves me no room to doubt, that my property will be as safe and as profitably employed as if it had been put into the hands of any Agency house in India. I expect, in short, all the advantages, and no more, that I should derive from putting my money into a Saving's Bank; if, as I said before, all the subscribers were to live until the expiration of the Tontine.

The second principle of the Tontine cannot be misunderstood; it is founded upon what we see going on around us every day—the mortality of the human race. If, in a Tontine, the survivors reap advantage from the fall of those who stand in their way—in what range of human competition is it otherwise? We may, with as much propriety, dissuade a youth from entering the army, by telling him that the money which is laid out on his commission or outfit is in great jeopardy, because he may be shot and his friends may lose it: as argue against the laying out of a man's savings in a Tontine, by reminding him that he may chance to die before the day of reckoning, and thereby only enrich his more fortunate neighbour who outlives him. My argument, Mr. Editor, is very simple—If I have the good fortune to live, I get my own back, and the dead man's share also: and if I die, I shall stand in need of neither.

It was my intention, when I commenced this letter, to take some notice of the barefaced malignity of feeling which must have dictated the insertion of Denizen's letter, [illegible] such a time, in a public Newspaper; but [illegible] unnecessary, [illegible] his own con[illegible] only

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MY DEAR SIR,

I felt much amused, although a little disgusted, by a letter to the Editor of the Gazette on Wednesday last, signed "An old stager." 'Tis quite impossible, from the style, to mistake our *shelved* author, altho' this queer production, as I above said, in many points amused me: yet I could have wished the Gentleman had omitted certain opinions, which I have not a doubt he fancies to be very clever. Our old stager says, "Amateurs must not prescribe rules to the public, but in making their arrangements, should keep in mind what the public like, and what they despise, and thus be governed by the public, ecce John Kemble" Let me remind the old stager that Mr. Kemble was a hired servant of the public, and as such, he was forced to bow to their opinions. But our present Amateurs, I am fully persuaded, perform solely for their own amusement, and those who are well disposed to be pleased with their exertions: and, therefore, care but little for "what the public like, or what they despise." Nor do they call upon the public, "*nolens volens*"—and as our author adds "*malgre nous*" (for our old stager proves himself a *linguist*) to witness their performance of "five act caricatures." Our old stager, in the list of plays he has had the kindness to point out, forgets the extreme difficulty the Amateurs labour under in filling female characters,—and in each of those plays he mentions he will find a list of female characters impossible to be filled. I shall pass over in disgust the most unhandsome remarks about "the poor Vocalists" and only hint to my old stager, that he has put a stop to the only amusement the Presidency affords: as I am informed, from the best authority, that our amateurs have determined, after the benefit announced, never again to make their appearance on the Bombay boards, to be subject to the *brilliant attacks* of the *highly talented critics*, who so often appear in the public papers.

Yours obed'tly,

AMATEUR,

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,

Perhaps you have room in your paper for the insertion of a few of the passing observations of a discontented

PERAMBULATOR.

Purgatory, 20th Dec. 1823.

THE PUBLIC NIGHT.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur

Common and insipid as I am aware the subject may appear to some of my Indian friends, yet, as an impartial Perambulator, I am privileged to make my observations, in the manner that best pleaseth me; and with due deference to the opinion of others, to attempt the delineation of those particular traits of life and character which appear to me peculiarly striking.

Where then let me ask the generality of my discerning readers, can there be a field more productive of amusement to the professed observer of men and manners than an *Indian Public Night*?—where can there be found a richer treat for the malignant satyrist?—a finer display for the physiognomist?—or a subject more teeming with awful examples for the rigid moralist?

It is well known to be the custom among the members of Regimental Messes in India to have particular periods in each month for the entertainment of their acquaintance in the same Station. It was in commemoration of a great event that a large party of this sort was given by the Mess of the———— at ————where I happened to be stationed. It was that season of the year which here is so peculiarly oppressive, and the heat was even more intense than usual. The guests assembled at about seven in the evening at the Mess house of the Corps, whose weighty, formal complement of regimental paraphernalia, in addition to a thermometrical exaltation of ninety five degrees, would have caused a city Alderman (had he seen it) to have perspired in the coldest day of winter.

There was the Commandant of the Station, whose visage of bright mahogany, and iron constitution had been proof for the space of thirty years against the fatal effects of a tropical climate, who had seen whole generations of Griffins swept off by the pallid hand of death, himself nearly a solitary individual in the list of those of his own season. His conversation turned solely on Military interests and Military appointments. Head Quarters appeared to be the "ne plus ultra" of his ideas of supremacy, and if there was such a thing as a *Deity* in his vocabulary, his adorations were offered up at [illegible]fold shrine of the Governor and

canker of the heart which plainly evinced that though cruel necessity had driven them from their native land, with all its social enjoyments and real pleasures, yet that they were capable of appreciating these, and deeply sighed at the unhappy contrast that now presented itself.

Another groupe (whose countenances of vermilion hue and style of conversation announced them at once to be desperate brandy drinkers,) appeared to enjoy comparative happiness, their density of intellect and strength of constitution enabling them to enjoy any station of life or corner of the globe, where their means would enable them to compass their sordid and vulgar pleasures.

The next in succession were the Subalterns or young hands. There might be seen the wary discreet Scotchman, looking forward to years of saving which, although trifling at the time being, would eventually make Sandy a far more *substantial* man than he was at present, and whose every look and word expressed innate shrewdness and prudence.

Others—*ci-devants* beaux of Cheapside, and heroes of the counter. who had exchanged their regulated yard measures for regulation Swords, and their sober snuff brown for the dashing scarlet: but yet whose very looks and actions evinced a propensity for their former occupation, and whose conversation manifested how truly nature had intended them for it.

There were a number of young men of gentlemanly appearance and polite manners, gay, thoughtless and extravagant, whose hour of suffering had not yet arrived, and who were attempting to put as good a face as possible upon what could not be avoided. But to proceed—the dinner was announced and the guests seated themselves accordingly.—It was may lot to be placed between an old Surgeon and an equally ancient Captain, to neither of whom had I been previously introduced, and who were not sufficiently possessed of the "suaviter in modo" to officiate for themselves on such an occasion. I was in the act of attentively surveying the varied scene that now presented itself to may view, when I was interrupted by an extraordinary sound directly under my chin, and on looking down, perceived the unwieldy pate of the Doctor directly in contact with my breast; he was addressing the Captain on the subject of the badness of the times and the difficulty many people experienced in laying out to advantage the *little* money they possessed, to which observation, by way of answer a sort of grunt was returned.

When the Doctor had withdrawn hi extraordinary pericranium, for the purpose of indulging his appetite in something better than usual, I took the opportunity to cast my eyes around in search of something rather more interesting and worthy of observation, when I was startled by an exclamation of the Captain's (who had been so concise in his former answer) of "*Boy! Brandy panee lao*" accordingly a small case bottle and tumbler were produced, and into which, as if by instinct he poured his accustomed quantum; something more than half the tumbler was then filled with water, and by dint of a few contortions and circumlocutions, convey'd to his mouth, where it disappeared in an instant. At this moment a Scotch ensign from the top of the table, in broad northern accents bawled out to know if the Colonel would drink wine with him, to which a stiff bow with a correspondent sip was returned. This seem'd to make an impression upon my friend the Captain, who after a series of hems and haws at length uttered the important question.

I now heard tedious thermometrical and barometrical discussions, something varied by the revival of a few antiquated politicks. One gentleman wished to exemplify that he actually knew there had been such people as Pitt and Fox in existence, which others still more experienced almost appeared to doubt. A melancholy account of the death of poor——was going on at another end, who, it fell out, had died of the old Indian complaint, a surfeit of Brandy Panee, and was (as it was pronounced with a truly pathetic hiccup by another Bacchanalian brother) an excellent fellow; this occasioned a remark on the benefits that would accrue to other officers by the *step*, and then came the particulars of the sale of his effects, followed by a tremendous argument on the quality of his horse.

It was not only the style of conversation that amused me, but the varied expression of countenance peculiar to the different actors in this mimick scene. A Posse of the Staff around the Commandant, were watching as if their lives depended upon it, to exchange a word or even a glance with him sometimes their faces evincing a peevish vexation, if by chance some one had the good luck to engage his attention in conversation, and anxiously awaiting [illegible] of a sentence to [illegible] inexpressible honour of drinking wine with him.

On the other side were two old hands engaged in a desperate argument on Indian *Metaphysicks* whose visages and fists seem'd to prognosticate equal danger to the plates and glasses around them. Some were complaining loudly of their different ailments and sympathizing with each other on the similitude of their sufferings, and a little Assistant Surgeon with his plate literally running over with Mutton and Cabbage, was vehemently deprecating every species of excess in eating and drinking, and actually inculcating the utmost care and attention in the daily inspection of what was a pretty plain proof that his own stomach was none of the weakest. Some were engaged, between their occasional devotions to the different dishes and the beer bottle, in devoutly sending to the d—l, Commandants, drills &c. of what nature or kind so ever; and a few wiseacres appeared scarcely to have the ability, and certainly not the inclination, to open their mouths for any thing save the insertion of Curry and Rice.

The Cloth was removed and the bottles began to circulate; the King, the Duke of Wellington and the heroes of——successively became the occasion of more heterogeneous sounds than, I imagine, they ever conceived the human voice capable of producing. Then came the songs. The first gentleman (I well recollect) was a spare sallow looking personage, to all appearance an ancient inhabitant of the torid zone; after some pressing he commenced, in one unvaried key, a monotonous Irish howl, that I began to despair would ever have an end, but which was generally esteemed particularly funny. A captain of grill-making celebrity was then petitioned to add his share to the harmony of the evening. I fully expected to hear "*Four & twenty blackbirds baked in a pie*" or some such epicurean production, but was astounded with the "*Heart that can feel for another*" which sentiment was certainly most heartily echoed back by me to the Singer, as the poor man seemed nearly bursting at every note he uttered.

Slang, sentiment, &c. were now roared in discordant succession by all present; except where, now & then, two meagre looking veterans (nearly crying drunk) were pouring out all their fine feelings into each other's ears & descanting in dolorous tones on all the glorious things they had done, & all that they intended to do: to the utter astonishment of a few unsophisticated Griffins who sat near them and who could scarcely believe that such disinterested generosity existed in the world. In short if the meeting could not be styled the "Feast of reason" it was certainly "the flow of Soul." Every man seemed to exert himself to the utmost of his capacity, and to follow the particular bent of his inclination, which I did by retiring at this period.

PERAMBULATOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th December 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

MR. Pringle, Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Surat, is attached to the suite of the Commander in Chief from the 7th instant, during His Excellency's tour of inspection through Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 22d December 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain H. A. Hervey, of the 7th Regt. [illegible] Infantry, doing duty with the Invalid Bat[illegible] to Malwan, and eventually to sea[illegible]nths on his private concerns[illegible]ember 1823.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of their departure, viz.

Lieutenant Col. W. Gilbert, 1st Batt. 5th Regt,
Captain G. Tweedy, 1st Batt. 4th Regt.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms an order by the Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army appointing Lieutenant Wi[illegible] loughly, Quartermaster of Brigade at Poona, to a[illegible] as Superintendant of Bazars at that station, durin[illegible] Captain Robe[illegible]son's absence at the Presidency o[illegible] sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain W. D. Robertson, Superintendant of Bazars at Poona, a furlough to Sea for the recovery of his health for a period of twelve months from the date of his departure.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

We have not received the letter to wh[illegible] C——alludes in his note of 24th Dec[illegible]

THE COURIE[illegible]

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 182[illegible]

Before committing our last regular [illegible] of this year to the press, we had indul[illegible] that, along with the [illegible] the mines

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on 08 April, 2017

d for, are near th now. Our neighbours at the other Presidencies are as barren of news as ourselves, and we can only bespeak the indulgence of our readers towards the meagre fare which we are this week compelled to lay before them.

In closing the Editorial labours of the year, we feel that we ought not to allow the opportunity to escape, of tendering our grateful acknowledgements to our readers for the uniform kindness and liberality with which they have received our imperfect attempts to please them. That we have not failed in our undertaking, the gradual increase to our subscription list gives us reason to believe: but we cannot conceal, even from ourselves, that in our best efforts to give satisfaction we have stood much in need of the indulgence of the public.

To the numerous friends who have favored us with the productions of their leisure hours, we owe many thanks; and in justice to them we must express our conviction that, without their kind assistance, our labours must have often been less favourably received than they have been. If on some occasions we have found it necessary to decline inserting papers sent by our Correspondents, we trust they will impute it to other reasons than that of being insensible to their value: the general restrictions on the press in this country, and the particular constitution of the Society at this Presidency, have often obliged us to reject contributions that, under other circumstances, we should have been proud to have placed in our paper.

We solicit a continuance of the same support to the Courier which it has hitherto met with, and beg to add our assurance that no exertion on our part shall be spared to merit it.

To all around us we sincerely wish a happy commencement of the new year.

On Tuesday the 23d instant, a salute of 17 guns was fired from the saluting Battery, in honor of the return of His Highness Futteh Oollah Khan to Bombay, overland from Calcutta. His Highness proceeded from Sion direct to the House at Byculla fitted up for his reception, where he was saluted by an Honorary Guard, and received by William Simson Esquire, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, and by Mr. Henshaw, appointed to officiate as Mehmindar. In the afternoon, Major Bellasis, Private Secretary, waited on the Khan, on the part of the Honorable the Governor, to congratulate His Highness on his arrival at this Presidency.

The Duttarel arrived on Thursday from Judda, Mocha and last from Muscat, the 8th instant. She has brought no news.

We have not been able to learn what progress is making in the preparations for the proposed play at our Theatre, but we observe with much srorow that the Amateurs have resolved to discontinue these delightful amusements, from which we, in common with many others, have derived so much pleasure.

We have been favored with the following extract of a private letter received from Calcutta a few days ago, dated the 4th instant.

"By the Snipe which arrived yesterday from the Eastward, there are accounts from China to the 8th October. Malwa Opium, old at 1050, new 1000; sales very dull, and at that date 6000 chests, of all sorts, on hand and arrivals expected to amount to 4000 more; or nearly two years consumption taken together."

We learn from other sources that Cotton had advaneed in price in the China Market, but to what extent we have not been able to ascertain.

The England will positively proceed to sea in the course of to-morrow, and letters to go by her will be received at the Office of Messrs. Prinsep and Co. until the time of her departure.

The Columbia, for Liverpool, will sail, we are informed, either on the 31st instant or on new year's day.

The operations in the Cotton market have not been extensive during the last week, and we believe, very few purchases have been made for the English market. A slight reduction in price has in consequence taken place. Fair Surat Cotton may now be bought at Rs. 140 to 142, and China Market at Rs. 130 to 132, per Candy.

Black Pepper may be quoted at Rs. 107 to 109 per Candy, and Mocha Coffee at Rs. 14 to 15 per Maund; but we have not heard of any considerable sales of either of these articles, during the week.

There has been some amendment lately, in the selling price of Metals, particularly Iron, and as the stock in the Market is small, a further improvement may be expected. All other articles of importation are dull and

CHANGE.

ht.....1 | 8¼d per Rupee.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Tweedy, 4th Regiment.
Captain W. D. Robertson, Supt of Bazars, P. D. A.
Ensign R. Finlay, 1st 4th Regiment.
Captain D. Ogilvie, Medical Establishment.
Lieut. H. Jackson, Invalid Batt.
Lieut. J. Har , 4th Dragoons
Ensign Sewe l. 25th Regt. M. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Richard Frith, M. D.
Lieut. & Adjt. John Campbell, Madras Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Welland, 12th Re . M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Browne, 2d | 5th Regiment.
Lieut. H. Jackson Invalid Batt.
Surgeon A. Gibson, 10th Regiment.
Ensign H. Wood, 2d | 5th Regiment.
Lieut. W. Noton, 1st | 11th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—December 22d Ship Aurora, Captain P. Earl, from Batavia 30th October.
Do. Ship Morning Star, Captain F. Mouat, from Madras, 5th October.
25th Brig Duttaral, Nacquda Mahamud Nawarkhan, from Juddah, 7th August.

Passengers per Aurora.

Mrs Turing, Miss Turing, John Turing, Esq. and Mr. Milne.

Passengers per Morning Star.

Lieut. & Mrs. Welland, and Child, Assist. Surgeon Frith, M. D, Ensign Sewell, 25th M. N. I. and J. M. Jollie.

DEPARTURES.—December 21st Ship Anna Robertson, Captain Wm. Clark to Calicut & Bengal.
22d Ship Robarts, Captain R. Allport, to Calcutta.

Passengers by the Anna Robertson.

Mr. Parry, Mr Irwin, and Doctor Currie.

Passenger by the Robarts.

Mr. Rowland.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 12th Ship Indian Oak, Captain J Reid, from Calcutta 27th Nov. and Bimlipatam, 8th December.

DEPARTURE.—None.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 3rd at Kedgeree, the Brig Snipe, Captain A. Hare, from Aparedo, South America 1st July, Sandwich Island and Singapore 6th Nov.
Do. 6, H. C. Surveying Ship Research, Captain J. Crawford, from Natal.
Do. 7, the Flora, Capt. J. Sheriff, from Penang 17th Nov.—*Passengers*; Lieut. Talbot, and Lady, with a detachment of native troops,

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 1st The Angelica, put to Sea, and the Sophia, Captain D. Sutton, for London direct.
Do 2nd The Indian Oak, put to Sea.
Do 6, the Pilot, Capt. C. Gardiner, for London, and Urania, Capt. R. K. Reynolds, for Lima.
Per Ship Sophia, Capt. David Sutton, for London:—James Colvin, Esq. Mrs. Colvin, Miss Colvin; W. H. Abbott, Esq. Mrs. Abbott, and four Children: Henry Watson, Esq. Captain Hay, H. C. Service: Mr. Ahmuty and three Children; Jas. Maxwell, and two Children; Capt Land, H. C. Service; two Masters Tandy Miss Hunter, and Miss Harriett.
Per Ship Pilot, Captain Gardner, for London: Mrs. Lavinia Gardner. Mrs. Budden, Mrs. Currie Mrs. Colonel Hickman, Mrs. Lieutenant Roche, Miss Mary Roche, Master Thos. Roche, Master Thos. Budden, Master Wm. Barling, Master Henry Sutton, Master Lloyd, Capt. Budden, H. M. 17th Lancers, Lieut. John Welland, H. M. 44th Reg. Mr. Currie Merchant, Mr. Wm. Pierson and Rev. Thos. Sutton, Missionary.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Surat on the 16th Instant, by the Reverend H. Jeffreys Mr. Francis Houston to Miss Elizabeth Cantrell.
On the 18th instant, at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend Henry Davies, Patrick Stewart, Esq. to Louisa, third Daughter of the late Captain Cotgrave R.N.
On Saturday the 20th December, by the Reverend H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. F. Allen 2d Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. to Miss Mary Jane Paget 2nd daughter of Doctor Wm. Paget of Exmouth, Devonshire.

BIRTHS.—At Tannah on the evening of the 17th Instant, the wife of the Rev. J. Nichols, of a son,
At Matoongha, on the 18th Instant Mrs. Warren of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. Richard Wynne, of the Artillery Band, well known to the community as the expert tuner of Piano Fortes.
On Wednesday the 17th Instant, at Parell House, William Frankland, the Infant Son of William Chaplin Esq. Commissioner of the Dekhan.
At Poonah on the morning of the 19th instant Lieut. and Adj. George Duvernet, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. aged 22 years.
On the 19th Instant the Infant daughter of Drum Major Warren of the 1st Battalion of Artillery.
At Matoongha on the 22nd Instant Isabella, wife of Drum Major Warren, sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 3d December, the Lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a Son.
At Madras, on the 10th Instant, Mrs. Blackers, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Hingolee, on 15th Novr. of a remittent Fever, Doctor Robert Greig, of this Establishment, and Staff Surgeon at Ellichpoor.
At Vellore, on the 22d Nov. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Mackintosh.
On the 1st instant, at St. Thome, Maria Webb, daughter of Captain Webb 69th Regiment, aged 13 months and 10 days.
At Pondicherry, on the 5th instant, universally regretted the Lady of Captain A. Turner, Commanding European Regiment Depot at Cuddalore, aged 35 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Meerut, by the Revd. Mr. Fisher, on the 12th of October, Captain J. Barclay, 4th Light Cavalry, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Long.
On the 20th November, at the Cathedral, the Reverend J. Jutter, to Harriet Corties.
On Saturday, the 29th Nov. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. E. Leggatt, to Miss A. Gilbert.

BIRTHS.—At Goorgoan, on the 16th November, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Joseph Woolley, of a daughter.
At Allahabad, on the 24th Nov. the Lady of Captain Veitch, 27th N. I. of a Daughter.
On the 30th November, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 3d December, the lady of the Reverend W. Adam, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Lucknow, on the 3d November, the infant daugh aged 1 year and

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1823.

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36½ to 37 per cent. pm.
Unremittable 8 to 10 ,,

No decided appearance yet of a Monsoon—and we expect from the present aspect of the weather to hail the re-hoisting of the Flag-Staff without a drop of rain.—The Barometer on Monday evening held out something like a promise of a shower—but we have to regret our disappointment—a scarcity of Grain must be the inevitable consequence—a melancholy expectation—but somewhat alleviated by our reports that "most of the Tanks have yet a two-months supply of water."

We regret to report the re-appearance of Cholera in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry—our Correspondent states that it is committing great ravages—and baffling in too many melancholy instances all medical skill—from its assumption of a complicated variety of symptoms.—Different remedies of the most opposite character have been applied—but with very partial success.

No departures—the only arrival since Wednesday is the Ship *Indian Oak*, Captain John Reid, from Calcutta the 27th ultimo and Bimlipatam 8th Instant.—No Passengers.

She brings a most acceptable Cargo of from 7 to 8,000 Bags of Rice, which is most consolatory from a threat of scarcity owing to a want of rain. On such an occasion we feel particular pleasure in giving publicity to the following liberal and considerate Advertisement.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from this date till the 31st of December 1824, no duty will be levied on Grain imported from Bengal to any place under this Presidency or on Grain conveyed from one port under this Presidency to another, or on Grain imported by land to any place under this Presidency.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 12th December, 1823.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

D. HILL.
Sec. to GOVERNMENT.

[*Mad Guz. Dec.* 13, 1823.

PINANG INTELLIGENCE.

PINANG GAZETTE, Nov. 12, 1823.—EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On the night of Friday last, at 9 o'clock as a Golandauze, placed Sentry by the Telegraph on the outer works of the Fort, was about to be relieved, the party was challenged by him and warned not to approach at their peril, stating that the spot of ground he stood upon belonged to him and which he was determined to protect, threatening at the same time to shoot the first person that dared to trespass on it. The astonished Naik halted the relief and applied to the Havildar of the guard, on whose appearance he repeated the same words & proceeded deliberatly to load his Musket. The Havildar finding the man was determined, returned and reported the circumstance to the European Serjeant of the Main Guard, who proceeded to the spot with two or three Privates, and on their approaching were also warned not to come near him, repeating the former threat, and declaring that he was determined to keep that spot of ground to himself. One of the Privates who accompanied the Serjeant offered to seize him, and accordingly ventured up a rugged part in his rear; but being soon observed by the Sentry, he brought his piece immediately to the charge and in that position fired; he was however just in time to push the muzzle of the Musket aside and fortunately escaped, the ball passing very near his head, upon which he closing with him, when a violent scuffle ensued and both fell, the Golandauze was then immediately seized and put in confinement. He was examined the following day and, we understand, appeared to be deranged.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*	36	8	*a*	37	8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*...	13	0	*a*	14	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... per Cent.	3	0	
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... ,,	2	8	
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date; ,,	4	0	
Ditto 2 months certain,..... ,,	3	8	

BANK SHARES—Premium, 56 to 58 per Cent—Nom.

Lieut.-Colonel Shapland, C. B. with the Troops under his command, landed without resistance, and took possession of the Island of Shupparee on the 20th ultimo. We have yet to learn whether his Golden footed Majesty or any of the Burhmun Chiefs will dare to put in execution their threat of invading our territory if we re-occupied Shupparee. Should they be so rash, our Eastern Frontier is well prepared to give them a lesson they will not soon forget.

(*Ben. Hur. December 4th.*

The Honurable Company's
Pr

are doing on the other side of th
accounts are received from that quar
through the emissaries of the Burman
which are of course not to be depended
and were but a repetition of their ridiculous

[*Ben. Hur. Decemb*

The Burmans have, we understand, thre
to take possession of the district of
which partly divides our territory from th
man Empire, and sacrifice the inhabitan
their rage in retaliation for our occupation of
Shupparee. In consequence of this threat which
the Burmans were about to follow up by the immediate invasion of Cashar, the Government have we are informed taken that district, under its immediate protection.

Accounts from Agra state that his Highness the Peishwa arrived there on the 23d ultimo, and was received with the usual salute of 19 guns from the Garrison. On the following day Brigadier Shuldham also arrived under the customary Salute as Commander of the Frontier. The Commander in Chief was expected on the 16th, and as a very great concourse of strangers was assembled, much gaiety and hilarity was expected.

[*Ben. Hur. December*, 9.

Geographical position of the Basses da India and the Europa Rocks, two dangers in the Mozambique Channel by Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R. N.

Basses da India.

	Lat. South.	Long. East of Devils Mount C. G. Hope.		Longitude East of Greenwich.	
North West End,	21° 26′	20°	57¼′	39° 20	30″
East do.	21 30	21	12	39 35	
Southermost part,	21 33¾	21	9¾	39 32	45

Europa Rocks, (called *Europa Island*, by Capt. Owen.)

	Lat. South.	Long. East of Devils Mount C. G. Hope.		Longitude East of London.	
North End,..	22° 15¾′	21°	52¾′	40°	15¾
West do ...	22 21	21	50	40	12
East do.....	22 20¾	21	55¼	40	19¾
South do	22 23¾	21	5.3	40	15¾

N, B. The old Charts place these dangers in a reverse position with respect to each other; or the Basses da India nearly where Capt. Owen places the Europa Rocks, and *vice versa*.

[*John Bull.*

LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the proposed PREMIUM for STEAM NAVIGATION between England and Bengal.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,.... .... Sa. Rs.	20,000
The Hon'ble J. Fendall,.....	500
W. B. Bayley,.....	500
Holt McKenzie,.....	500
J. P. Larkins,.....	500
C. Lushington,....	500
J. Pattle,.....	500
J. H. Harrington,.....	500
Colvins, & Co.	5,000
Palmer & Co.....	5,000
McIntosh and Co.,.....	5,000
Alexander and Co.,.....	5,000
J. Shakespear,.....	300
G. Mackillop,.....	1,000
Radamadub Bonerjee,.....	100
Gossinath Bonerjee,.....	100
Dr. James Hare, ...	300
W. Bruce.....	300
J. N. Jackson,.....	100
W. N. Forbes,.....	100
J. Scott and Co.	1,000
Fergusson and Co.	2,000
C. Blaney,...	300
T. B. Smith,...	100
W. S. Boyde,...	200
W. T. Beeby.....	150
Mercer and Co.	500
R. Saunders.....	100
Tulloh and Co.....	800
M'Clintock Morton and Co...	1,000
Captain C. Hawes 28th N. I.....	100
Graham and Brewer,.....	200
Taylor and Co.....	500
J. Bonaffe and Co.....	300
Stewart and Co.....	500
W. H. Oakes.....	100
Ed. Brightman,.....	200
J. Grant.....	100
Bagshaw, Barlow and Co.....	300
W. Sutton,.....	100
Twentyman and Co,.....	100
Thos. Dykes and Co.....	200
W. H. Websterfield.....	100
D. Andrew jun.....	100
W. G. McKenzie,.....	25
M. Gisborne,.....	200
FROM MOORSHEDABAD.	
H. W. Droz,.....	200
R. Martin, ...	100
J. Smith,.....	100
FROM LUCKNOW.	
His Majesty the King of Oude.....	2,000
Nawob Moodtummoodoulah Bahauder.....	500
Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq. Resident.....	300
F. V. Raper.....	200
R. Home.....	100
J. M. Sinclair.....	150
Joseph Queiros.....	10
A Sailor.....	5
J. Stewart.....	
J. Home,.....	
Wm. Tricket.....	
Thos. Denham.....	
Total,	58,9

ENGLISH NEW

question being put that the Bill be recom-

. Bright opposed the measure, on the grounds t was brought in too late in the Session, tendency was dangerous in many respects. tance, if opinion were introduced, as it be under the provisions of the Bill into the t Indies, it would lead to the greatest confusion and mischief.

Mr. Courtenay supported the Bill.

Mr. Robertson said, he would not oppose the recommittal of the Bill. The Hon. Member pointed out various defects in the present system of commercial intercourse with India. The plan of government was also defective.

Mr. Wigram supported the Bill.

Mr. C. W. Wynn, defended the Bill, and supported the motion for going into a Committee.

Mr. Forbes was also in favour of the motion of the Committee.

Mr. T. Wilson would oppose one clause in the Bill which went deeply to affect the Ship- Interest, which was already attacked by another Act before the House, the Reciprocity of Duties Bill.

Mr. Astell said a few words, after which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill.---Several clauses were agreed to, after some verbal amendments.

The Reports was ordered to be brought up to-morrow

The New Times July 4,

SPAIN.

(FROM THE ETOILE OF SATURDAY EVENING.)

Madrid July 7th.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

General Bordesoult writes that he hopes in a short time to be master of the Isle of Leon All the letters we receive agree in two points that Cadiz cannot hold out, and that the King's life is not in danger. Ballasteros has left his army to get to Cadiz, which was defeated by General Molitor. In several houses in Cadiz they have been already obliged to have recourse to the water from their cisterns.

The Journal of Cadiz contains the following paragraph, which appears to us very remarkable :—

"A thousand different reports prevail this evening on the subject of the arrival near this port (Cadiz) of four vessels of war, one English and three French; it is said, amongst other things, that a French ship of the line, a frigate, and a brigantine, approached the castle of this fortress and that of St. Sebastian; they fired on the frigate, which made off immediately; the three French vessels kept in sight till night. At six o'clock two Officers (English) disembarked, and followed by a great number of persons, went to the Secretary of State to have an interview with him."

FOURTH CORPS OF THE ARMY

OFFICIAL REPORT OF BARON D'EROLES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.—(EXTRACT.)

"Monsiegneur—It was on the 7th of this month, in the morning, and at the moment when Mina commenced his last operations that I received at Solsona, from your Excellency, the order to take the command of four Spanish battalions and the Brigade of Marshal Count Saint Priest, composed of four other French battalions and 109 cavalry; with your orders to follow the enemy in every direction. The same day the troops moved on Berga, distant nine leagues from Solsona.

"On the 8th, after leaving in that town three companies, we proceeded to Pueblo de Hillet, where we learnt that Mina had marched for Cerdagne a Dori. I instantly made a rapid march on Ripol, where I learnt the enemy was encamped on the 9th in the plain of Santa Pau; but Mina broke up his camp at day-break, and proceeded in the direction of Ridaura. I gave orders to a French battalion which was at Ripoll to march on Bessora, and I took the direction, with the rest of my troops, on Volfagona."

"Just as the columns had arrived at that town, I received the information that Mina had changed his direction, and marched on Catelfollit. I instantly proceeded on Olot, fearing Mina was proceeding to Barcelona. I arrived at Besalu before nine o'clock in the morning. We made the march with such rapidity, & with such prudent precautions, that the enemy were ignorant of our movements; but by an unforeseen fatality, a soldier of the 8th Regiment disappeared during the night, and joined Mina in the morning and informed him of the whole of the dispositions we had made to attack him.

"We learn that Baron d'Eroles and Marshal Saint Priest are before Cardona, and are going to form the blockade of that place, as well as that of Seu."

FIGUERAS, JUNE 28.

On the 2d of this month the garrison of Santona disembarked 500 men, between Laredo and Caiendres, which was only occupied by three companies of the 21st, but the Revolutionists were obliged to retreat; and left in the place more than 100 killed and wounded.

BOTANY BAY.

LETTER TO EARL BATHURST.

, M. P.

State of the Colony of New South Wales. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 19th June, 1822.

Mr. Bigge's Report is somewhat long, and a little clumsy; but it is altogether the production of an honest, sensible, and respectable man, who has done his duty to the public, and justified the expence of his mission to the fifth, or pickpocket quarter of the globe.

What manner of man is Governor Macquarrie?—Is all that Mr Bennet says of him in the House of Commons true? These are the questions which Lord Bathurst sent Mr. Bigge, and very properly sent him, 28,000 miles to answer. The answer is, that Governor Macquarrie is not a dishonest man, nor a jobber; but arbitrary, in many things scandalously negligent, very often wrong-headed, and, upon the whole, very deficient in that good sense, and vigorous understanding, which his new and arduous situation so manifestly requires.

One of the great difficulties in Botany Bay, is to find proper employment for the great mass of convicts who are sent out. Governor Macquarrie selects all the best artisans, of every description, for the use of Government; and puts the poets, attornies and politicians, up to auction. The evil consequences of this are manifold. In the first place, from possessing so many of the best artificers, the Governor is necessarily turned into a builder and immense drafts are drawn upon the Treasury at home, for buildings better adapted for Regent Street than the Bay. In the next place, the poor settler, finding that the convict attorney is very awkward at cutting timber, or catching kangaroos, soon returns him upon the hands of Government, in a much worse plight than that in which he was received. Not only are Governors thus debauched into useless and expensive builders but the colonists who are scheming and planning with all the activity of new settlers, cannot find workmen to execute their designs.

What two ideas are more inseparable than Beer and Britanni?—What event more awfully important to an English colony, than the erection of its first brew house?—and yet it required, in Van Dieman's Land, the greatest solicitation to the Government, and all the influence of Mr. Bigge, to get it effected. The Government having obtained possession of the best workmen, keep them; their manumission is much more infrequent than that of the useless and unprofitable convicts; in other words, one man is punished for his skill, and another rewarded for his inutility. Guilty of being a locksmith—guilty of stone masonry, or brickmaking;—these are the second verdicts brought in, in New South Wales; and upon them is regulated the duration or mitigation of punishment awarded in the mother country. At the very period when the Governor assured Lord Bathurst, in his despatches, that he kept and employed so numerous a gang of workmen only because the inhabitants could not employ them, Mr. Bigge informs us, that their services would have been most acceptable to the colonists. Most of the settlers, at the time of Mr. Bigge's arrival, from repeated refusals and disappointments, had been so convinced of the impossibility of obtaining workmen, that they had ceased to make application to the Governor. Is it to be believed that a Governor, placed over a land of convicts, & capable of guarding his limbs from any sudden collision with odometrous stones, or vertical posts of direction, should make no distinction between the simple convict and the double and treble convict—the man of three juries, who has three times appeared at the Bailey, trifarcenous—three times driven over the seas?

"I think it necessary to notice the want of attention that has prevailed, until a very late period, at Sydney, to the circumstances of those convicts who have been transported a second and a third time. Although the knowledge of these facts is transmitted in the hulk list, or acquired without difficulty during the passage, it never has occurred to Gov. Macquarrie or to the superintendant of convicts, to make any difference in the condition of these men, not even to disappoint the views that they may be supposed to have indulged by the success of a criminal enterprise in England, and by transferring the fruits of it to New South Wales.

"To accomplish this very simple but important object, nothing more was necessary than to consign these men to any situation rather than that which their friends had selected for them, and distinctly to declare in the presence of their comrades at the first muster on their arrival, that no consideration or favour would be shown to those who had violated the law a second time, and that the mitigation of their sentences must be indefinitely postponed.

One of the best and most enlightened men in the settlement, appears to be Mr. Marsden, a clergyman of Paramatta. Mr. Bennet represents him as a gentleman of great feeling, whose life is imbittered by the scenes of horror and vice it is his lot to witness at Paramatta. Indeed he says of himself, that, in consequence of these things, 'he does not enjoy one happy moment from the beginning to the end of the week!' This letter, at the time, produced a very considerable sensation in this country. The idea of a man of refinement and feeling wearing away his life in the midst of scenes of crime and debauchery to which he can apply no corrective is certainly a very melancholy and affecting picture; but there is no story, however elegant and eloquent, which does not require, for the purposes of justice, to be turned to the other side, and viewed in reverse. The Rev. Mr. Marsden (says Mr. Bigge) *being himself accustomed to trafic in spirits*, must necessarily feel displeased at having so many public houses licensed in the neighbourhood, (p. 14.)

"As to Mr. Marsden's troubles of mind, (says the Governor), 'and pathetic display of sensibility and humanity, they must be so deeply seated and so far removed from the surface, as to escape all possible observation. His habits are those of a man for ever engaged in some active, animated pursuit. No man travels more from town to town or from house to house. His deportment is at all times that of a person the most gay and happy. When I was honoured with his society, he was by far the most cheerful person I met in the colony. Where his hours of sorrow were spent, it is hard to divine; for the variety of his pursuits, both in his own concerns, and in those of others, is so extensive, in farming, grazing, manufactories, & other transactions, that, with his clerical duties, he seems, to use a common phrase, to have his hands full of work. And the particular subject to which he imputes this extreme depression of mind is, besides, one for which few people here will give him much credit;—*Macquarrie's Letter to Lord Sidmouth*, p. 18.

There is certainly a wide difference between a man of so much feeling, that he has not a moment's happiness from the beginning to the end of the week, and a little merry bustling clergyman, largely concerned in the sale of rum, and brisk at a bargain for barley. Mr. Bigge's evidence, however, is very much in favour of Mr. Marsden. He seems to think him a man of highly respectable character and superior understanding, and that he has been dismissed from the magistracy by Governor Macquarrie, in a very rash, unjustifiable, and even tyrannical manner; and, in these opinions we must say, the facts seem to bear out the report of the Commissioner.

Colonel Macquarrie not only dismisses honest and irreproachable men, in a country where their existence is scarce and their services inestimable, but he advances convicts to the situation and dignity of magistrates. Mr. Bennet lays great stress upon this, and makes it one of his strongest charges against the Governor; and the Commissioner also takes part against it: But we confess we have great doubts on the subject; and are by no means satisfied, that the system of the Governor was not, upon the whole, the wisest, and best adapted to the situation of the colony. Men are governed by words; and under the infamous term *convict*, are comprehended crimes of the most different degrees and species of guilt. One man is transported for stealing three hams and a pot of sausages; and, in the next birth to him on board the transport, is a young surgeon, who has been engaged in the mutiny at the Nore; the third man is for extorting money; the fourth was in a respectable situation of life at the time of the Irish Rebellion, and was so ill read in history, as to imagine that Ireland had been ill treated by England, and so bad a reasoner as to suppose, that nine Catholics ought not to pay tithes to one Protestant. Then comes a man who set his house on fire, to cheat the Phœnix Office; and lastly that most glaring of all human villains, a poacher, driven from Europe, wife and child, by thirty lords of manors at the Quarter-sessions for killing a partridge. Now, all these are crimes no doubt—particularly the last; but they are surely crimes of very different degrees of intensity, to which different degrees of contempt and horror are attached,—and from which those who have committed them may, by subsequent morality, emancipate themselves, with different degrees of difficulty, and with more or less of success. A warrant granted by a reformed bacon stealer, would be absurd; but there is hardly any reason why a foolish hotbrained young blockhead, who chose to favour the mutineers at the Nore, when he was sixteen years of age, may not make a very loyal subject, and a very respectable and respected magistrate, when he is forty years of age, and has cast his Jacobine teeth, and fallen into the practical jobbing and loyal baseness which so commonly developes itself about that period of life. Therefore, to say that a man must be placed in no situation of trust or elevation, as a magistrate merely because he is a convict, is to govern mankind with a dictionary, and to surrender sense and usefulness to sound. Take the following case, for instance, from Mr. Bigge.

'The next person, from the same class, that was so distinguished by Governor Macquarrie, was the Rev. Mr. Fulton. He was transported by the sentence of a court martial in Ireland, during the rebellion; and on his arrival in New South Wales in the year 1800, was sent to Norfolk Island to officiate as chaplain. He returned to New South Wales in the year 1804, and performed the duties of chaplain at Sydney and Paramatta.

'In the divisions that prevailed in the colony previous to the arrest of Governor Bligh, Mr. Fulton took no part; but, happening to find one of his family when the person of the Governor was menaced with violence, he courageously opposed himself to the military party that entered the house, and gave an example of courage and devotion to the authority of Governor Bligh which, if partaken either by the officer or his few adherents, would have spared him the humiliation of a personal arrest, and rescued his authority from the disgrace of open and violent subversion.'—*Report*, pp. 83 84

The particular nature of the place too must be remembered. It is seldom, we suspect, that absolute dunces go the Bay, but commonly men of active minds, and considerable talents in their various lines—who have not learnt, indeed, the art of self-discipline and control, but who are sent to learn it in the bitter school of adversity. And when this medicine produces its proper effect,—when sufficient time has been given to show a thorough change in character and disposition,—a young colony really cannot afford to dispense with the services of any person of superior talents. Activity, resolution and acuteness, are of such immense importance in the hard circumstances of a new State, that they must be eagerly caught at, and employed as soon as they are discovered. Though all may not be quite so unobjectionable as could be wished—

'Res dura, et regni novitas me talia cogunt moliri—

as Colonel Macquarrie probably quoted to Mr. Commissioner Bigge. As for the conduct of those extra-moralists, who come to settle in a land of crime, and refuse to associate with a convict legally pardoned, however light his original offence, however perfect his subsequent conduct—we have no toleration for such folly and foppery. To sit down to dinner with men who have not been tried for their lives, is a luxury which cannot be enjoyed in such a country. It is entirely out of the question; and persons so dainty, and so truly admirable, had better settle at Clapham Common than at Botany Bay. Our trade in Australasia is to turn scoundrels into honest men. If you come among us, and bring with you a good character, and will lend us your society as a stimulus and reward to men recovering from degradation, you will confer the greatest possible benefit upon the colony; but if you turn up your nose at repentance, insult those unhappy people with your character, and fiercely stand up as a moral bully, and a virtuous braggadocio, it would have been far better for us if Providence had directed you to any other part of the globe than to Botany Bay,—which was colonized, not to gratify the insolence of Pharisees, but to heal the contrite spirit of repentant sinners. Mr. Marsden, who has no happiness from six o'clock on Monday morning, till the same hour the week following, will not meet pardoned convicts in society. We have no doubt Mr Marsden is a very respectable clergyman; but is there not something very different from this in the Gospel? The most resolute and inflexible persons in the rejection of pardoned convicts, were some of the marching regiments stationed at Botany Bay,—men, of course, who had uniformly shunned in the Old world, the society of gamesters, prostitutes, drunkards, and blasphemers—who had ruined no tailors, corrupted no wives, and had entitled themselves, by a long course of solemnity and decorum, to indulge in all the insolence of purity and virtue.

In this point then of restoring convicts to society, we side, as far as the principle goes, with the Governor; but we are far from undertaking to say that his application of the principle has been on all occasions prudent and judicious. Upon the absurdity of his conduct in attempting to *force* the society of the pardoned convicts upon the undetected part of the colony, there can be no doubt. These are points upon which every body must be allowed to judge for themselves. The greatest monarchs in Europe cannot control opinion upon those points,—sovereigns far exceeding Colonel Lachlan Macquarrie, in the antiquity of their dynasty, and the extent, wealth, and importance of their empire.

'It was in vain to assemble them (the pardoned convicts) even on public occasions, at Government House, or to point them out to the especial notice and favor of strangers, or to favour them with particular marks of his own attention upon these occasions, if they still continued to be shunned, or disregarded by the rest of the company.

'With the exception of the Reverend Mr. Fulton, and, on some occasions, of Mr. Redfern. I never observed that the other persons of this class participated in the general attentions of the company; and the evidence of Mr. Judge Advocate Wylde and Major Bell, both prove the embarrassment in which they were left on an occasion that came within their notice.

'Nor has the distinction that has been conferred upon them by Governor Macquarrie, produced any effect in subduing the prejudices of the class of free inhabitants to associate with them. One instance only has occurred, in which the wife of a respectable individual, and a magistrate, had been visited by the wives of the officers of the garrison, and by a few of the married ladies of the colony. It is an instance that reflects equal credit upon the individual herself, as upon the feelings and motives of those by whom she has been so noticed; but the circumstances of her case were very peculiar; & the that led to her introduction to society, were very much of a personal kind. It has generally been thought, that such instances would have been more numerous, if Governor Macquarrie had allowed every person to have followed the dictat

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

of their own judgement upon a subject, on which, of all others, men are least disposed to be dictated to, and most disposed to judge for themselves.

'Although the emancipated convicts, whom he has selected from their class, are persons who generally bear a good character in New South Wales, yet that opinion of them is by no means universal. Those, however, who entertained a good opinion of them, would have proved it by their notice, as Mr. M'Arthur has been in the habit of doing, by the kind and marked notice that he took of Mr. Fitzgerald; and those who entertained a different opinion, would not have contracted an aversion to the principle of their introduction, from being obliged to witness what they considered to be an indiscreet and erroneous application of it.'—*Report*, p. 120.

We do not think Mr. Bigge exactly sizes the sense of Colonel Macquarrie's phrase, when the Colonel speaks of restoring men to the rank of society they have lost. Men may either be classed by wealth and education, or by character. All honest men, whether counts or coblers, are of the same rank, if classed by moral distinction. It is a common phrase to say, that such a man can no longer be ranked among honest men; that he has been degraded from the class of respectable persons; and therefore, by restoring a convict to the rank he has lost, the Governor may very fairly be supposed to mean the moral rank. In discussing the question of granting offices of trust to convicts, the importance of the *Scelerati* must not be overlooked. Their numbers are very considerable. They have one-eighth of all the granted land in the colony and there are among them individuals of very large fortune. Mr. Redfern has 2600 acres, Mr, Lord 4365 acres, and Mr. Samuel Terry 19,000 acres. As this man's history is a specimen of the mud and dirt out of which great familes often arise, let the *Terry Filii*, the future warriors, legislators, and nobility of the Bay, learn from what, and whom they sprang.

'The first of these individuals, Samuel Terry, was transported to the colony when young. He was placed in a gang of stone-masons at Paramatta, and assisted in the building of the goal. Mr. Marsden states, that during this period, he was brought before him for neglect of duty, and punished; but, by his industry in other ways, he was enabled to set up a small retail shop, in which he continued till the expiration of his term of service. He then repaired to Sydney, where he extended his business, and, by marriage, increased his capital. He for many years kept a public house and retail shop, to which the smaller settlers resorted from the country, and where, after intoxicating themselves with spirits, they signed obligations and powers of attorney to confess judgment, which were always kept ready for execution. By these means, and by an active use of the common arts of over-reaching ignorant and worthless men, Sam. Terry has been able to accumulate a considerable capital, and a quantity of land in New South Wales, inferior only to that which is held by Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth. He ceased, at the late regulations introduced by the magistrates at Sydney, in February 1820, to sell spirituous liquors, and he is now become one of the principal speculators in the purchase of investments at Sydney, & lately established a watermill in the swampy plains between that town and Botany Bay, which did not succeed. Out of the 19,000 acres of land held by Samuel Terry, 140 only are stated to be cleared; but he possesses 1450 head of horned cattle, and 3800 sheep.'—*Report*, p. 141.

Upon the subject of the New South Wales Bank, Mr. Bigge observes,—

'Upon the first of these occasions, it became an object both with Governor Macquarrie, and Mr. Judge Advocate Wylde, who took an active part in the establishment of the bank, to unite in its favour the support and contributions of the individuals of all classes of the colony. Governor Macquarrie felt assured, that without such co-operation the bank could not be established; for he was convinced that the emancipated convicts were the most opulent members of the community. A committee was formed for the purpose of drawing up the rules & regulations of the establishment, in which are to be found the names of George Howe, the printer of the Sydney Gazette, who was also a retail dealer; Mr. Simon Lord and Mr. Edward Eager, all all emancipated convicts, and the last only conditionally.

'Governor Macquarrie had always understood, and strongly wished, that in asking for the co-operation of all classes of the community in the formation of the bank, a share in its direction and management should also be communicated to them.'—*Report*, p. 150.

In the discusion of this question, we became acquainted with a piece of military etiquette, of which we were previously ignorant. An officer, invited to dinner by the Governor, cannot, refuse, unless in case of sickness. This is the most complete tyranny we ever heard of. If the officer, comes out to his duty at the proper minute, with his proper number of buttons and epaulettes, what matters it to the Governor, or any body else, where he dines? He may as well be ordered what to eat, as where to dine, —be confined to the upper or under side of the meat,—be denied gravy, or refused melted butter. But there is no end to the small tyranny, and puerile vexations of a military life.

The mode of employing convicts upon their arrival, appears to us very objectionable. If a man is skilful as a mechanic, he is added to the Government gangs; and in proportion to his skill and diligence, his chance of manumission, or of remission of labour, is lessened. If he is not skilful in any trade wanted by Government, he is applied for by some settler to whom he pays from 5s. to 10s. a week; & is then left at liberty to go where, and work for whomsoever he pleases. In the same manner, a convict who is rich is applied for, and obtains his weekly liberty & idleness by the purchased permission of the person to whom he is consigned.

The greatest possible inattention or ignorance appears to have prevailed in manumitting convicts for labour,—and for *such* labour! not for cleansing Augean stables, or draining Pontine marshes, or damming out a vast length of the Adriatic, but for working five weeks with a single horse & cart in making the road to Bathurst Plains. Was such labour worth five pounds? And is it to be understood, that liberty is to be restored to any man who will do five pounds worth of work in Australasia? Is this comment upon transportation to be circulated in the cells of Newgate, or in the haunts of those persons who are doomed to inhabit them?

Another principle by which Governor Macquarrie has been guided in bestowing pardons and indulgences, is that of considering them as rewards for any particular labour or enterprise. It was upon this principle, that the men who were employed in working upon the Bathurst road, in the year 1815, and those who contributed to that operation by the loan of their own carts and horses, or of those that they procured, obtained pardons, emancipations, and tickets of leave. To 39 men who were employed as labourers in this work, three free pardons were given, one ticket of leave, and 35 emancipations; and two of them only had held tickets of of leave before they commenced their labour. Seven convicts received emancipations for supplying horses and carts for the carriage of provision and stores as the party was proceeding; six out of this number having previously held tickets of leave.

'Eight other convicts (four of whom held tickets of leave) received emancipations for assisting with carts, and one horse to each, in the transport of provisions and baggage for the use of Governor Macquarrie and his suite, on their journey from the river Nepean to Bathurst, in the year 1816; a service that did not extend beyond the period of five weeks, and was attended with no risk, and very little exertions.

'Between the months of January 1816 and June 1818, nine convicts, of whom six held tickets of leave, obtained emancipations for sending carts and horses to convey provisions and baggage from Paramatta to Bathurst, for the use of Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, in his two expeditions into the interior of the country. And in the same period, 23 convict labourers and mechanics obtained emancipation for labour and service performed at Bathurst.

'The nature of the services performed by these convicts, and the manner in which some of them were recommended, excited much surprise in the colony, as well as great suspicion of the purity of the channels through which the recommendations passed.'—*Report*, pp. 122, 123.

If we are to judge from the number of jobs detected by Mr. Bigge, Botany Bay seems very likely to do justice to the mother country from whence it sprang. Mr. Redfern, surgeon, seems to use the public rhubarb for his private practice. Mr. Hutchinson, superintendant, makes a very comfortable thing of the assignment of convicts. Major Druit was found selling their own cabbages to Government in a very profitable manner and many comfortable little practices of this nature are noticed by Mr. Bigge.

Among other sources of profit, the superintendant of convicts was the banker; two occupations which seem to be eminently compatible with each other, inasmuch as they afford to the superintendant the opportunity of evincing his impartiality, and loading with equal labour every convict, with reference to their banking accounts, to the profit they afford, or the trouble they create. It appears, however, (very strongly), from the Report, that the money of convicts was not always recovered with the same readiness it was received.

Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, in September 1819, was comptroller of provision in Emu Plains, storekeeper at Windsor, and superintendant of Government works at the same place. He was also a proprietor of land stock in the neighbourhood, and kept a public house in Windsor, of which an emancipated Jew was the ostensible manager, upon whom Fitzgerald gave orders for goods and spirits in payment for labour on the public works. These two places are fifteen miles distant from each other, and convicts are to be watched and managed at both. It cannot be imagined that the convicts are slow in observing or following these laudable examples; & their conduct will add another instance of the vigilance of Macquarrie's government.

"The stores and materials used in the different buildings at Sydney, are kept in a magazine in the lumber yard, and are distributed according to the written requisitions of the different overseers that are made during the day, and that are addressed to the storekeeper in the lumber yard. They are conveyed from thence to the buildings by the convict mechanics; and no account of the expenditure or employment of the stores is kept by the overseers, or rendered to the storekeeper. It was only in the early part of the year 1820, that an account was opened by him of the different materials used in each work or building; and in February 1821, this account was considerably in arrear. The temptation, therefore, that this afforded to the convict mechanics who work in the lumber yard, in secreting tools, stores, and implements, and to those who work at the different buildings, is very great and the loss to Government is considerable. The tools, moreover, have not latterly been mustered as they used to be once a month, except where one of the convicts is removed from Sydney to another station'—*Report* pp. 36, 37.

If it was right to build fine houses in a new colony, common sense seems to point out a control upon the expenditure, with such a description of workmen. What must become of that country where the buildings are useless,, the Governor not wise, the public the paymaster the accounts not in existence, and all the artisans thieves?

A horrid practice prevailed, of the convicts accepting a sum of money from the captain, in their voyage out, in lieu of their regular ration of provisions. This ought to be restrained by the severest penalties.

What is it that can be urged for Governor Macquarrie, after the following picture of the Hospital at Paramatta? It not only justifies his recall, but seems to require (if there are any means of reaching such neglect) his severe punishment.

"The women, who had become most profligate and hardened by habit, were associated in their daily tasks with those who had very lately arrived, to whom the customs and practices of the colony were yet unknown, and who might have escaped the consequences of such pernicious lessons, if a little care, and a small portion of expense, had been spared in providing them with a separate apartment during the hours of labour. As a place of employment, the factory at Paramatta was not only very defective, but very prejudicial The insufficient accommodation that it afforded to those females who might be well disposed, presented an early inducement, if not an excuse, for their resorting to indiscriminate prostitution; and on the evening of their arrival at Paramatta, those who were not deploring their state of abandonment and distress, were traversing the streets in search of the guilty means of future support. The state in which the place itself was kept, and the state of disgusting filth in which I found it, both on an early visit after my arrival, and on one preceding my departure; the disordered, unruly, and licentious appearance of the women, manifested the little degree of control in which the female convicts were kept, and the little attention that was paid to any thing beyond the mere performance of a certain portion of labour.'—*Report, p.* 70

It might naturally be supposed, that any man sent across the globe with a good salary, for the express purpose of governing, and, if possible, of reforming convicts, would have preferred the morals of his convicts to the accommodation of horses. Let Mr. Bigge, a very discreet and moderate man, be heard upon these points.

'Having observed, in Governor Macquarrie's answer to Mr. Marsden that he justified the delay that occurred, and was still to take place, in the construction of a proper place of reception for the female convicts, by the want of any specific instruction from your Lordship to undertake such a building, and which he states that he solicited at an early period of his Government, and considered indispensable, I felt it to be my duty to call to the recollection of Governor Macquarrie, that he had undertaken several buildings of much less urgent necessity than the factory at Paramatta without waiting for any such indispensable authority; and I now find, that the construction of it was announced by him to your Lordship in the year 1817, as then in his contemplation, without making any specific allusion to the evils which the want of it had so long occasioned; that the contract for building it was announced to the public on the 21st May 1818, and that your Lordship's approval of it was not signified until the 21st August 1818, and could not have reached Governor Macquarrie's hand until nearly a year after the work had been undertaken It appears, therefore that if want of authority had been the sole cause of the delay in building the factory at Paramatta, that cause would not only have operated in the month of March 1818, but it continued to operate until the want [illegible] been formally supplied. Governor [illegible] however, must be conscious, that [illegible] ed to Mr, Marsden in the year 18[illegible] an appearance of regret, that the [illegible] authority prevented him from [illegible] the construction of a building of undeniable necessity and importance as the factory at Paramatta, he had undertaken several buildings, which, though useful in themselves, were of less comparative importance; *and had commenced, in the month of August* 1817, *the laborious and expensive construction of his own Stables at Sydney, to which I have already alluded*, without any previous communication your Lordship, and in direct opposition to instruction that must have then reached him, a[illegible] that forcibly warned him of the conse[illegible] —*Report*, p. 71.

It is the fashion very much among [illegible] of the House of Commons and all those the effects of public liberty without or caring how it is preserved, to att[illegible] person who complains of abuses, and t[illegible] him of gross exaggeration. No sooner is name of any public thief, or of any tormen[illegible] or oppressor, mentioned in that Honourable House, than out bursts the spirit of jobbing eulogium, and there is not a virtue under heaven which is not ascribed to the delinquent in question, and vouched for by the most irrefragable testimony. If Mr. Bennet or Sir Francis Burdett had attacked them, and they had now been living, how many honourable members would have vouched for the honesty of Dudley and Empson, the gentleness of Jeffries, or the genius of Blackmore? What human virtue did not Aris and the governor of Ilchester jail possess! Who was not ready to come forward to vouch for the attentive humanity of Governor Macquarrie? What scorn and wit would it have produced from the Treasury Bench, if Mr. Bennet had stated the superior advantages of the horses over the convicts?—and all the horrors and immoralities, the filth and wretchedness, of the female prison of Paramatta? Such case, proved, as this now is beyond the power of contradiction, ought to convince the most hardy and profligate scoffers, that there is really a great deal of occasional neglect, and oppression in the conduct of public servants; and that in spite of all the official praise, which is ever ready for the perpetrators of crime, there is a great deal of real malversation which should be dragged to the light of day, by the exertions of bold and virtuous men. If we had found, from the Report of Mr. Bigge, that the charges of Mr. Bennet were without any, or without adequate foundation, it would have given us great pleasure to have vindicated the Governor; but Mr. Bennet has proved his indictment. It is impossible to read the foregoing quotation, and not to perceive, that the conduct and proceedings of Governor Macquarrie imperiously required the exposure they have received, and that it would have been much to the credit of Government, if he had been removed long ago, from a situation which, but for the exertions of Mr. Bennet, we believe he would have held to this day.

The sick, from Mr. Bigge's Report, appear to have fared as badly as the sinful. Good water was scarce, proper persons to wait upon the patients could not be obtained; and so numerous were the complaints from this quarter, that the Governor makes an order for the exclusion of all hospital grievances and complaints, *except on one day in the month*—dropsy swelling, however, fever burning, and ague shaking, in the mean time, without waiting for the arrangements of Governor Macquarrie, or consulting the *Mollia tempora fandi*.

In permitting individuals to distil their own grain, the Government of Botany Bay appears to us to be quite right. It is impossible, in such a colony, to prevent unlawful distillation to a considerable extent; & it is as well to raise upon spirits (as something must be taxed) that slight duty which renders the contraband trade not worth following. Distillation too, always ensures a magazine against famine, by which New South Wales has more than once been severely visited. It opens a market for grain where markets are very distant, and where redundance and famine seem very often to succeed each other. The cheapness of spirits, to such working people as know how to use them with moderation, is a great blessing; and we doubt whether that moderation, after the first burst of ebriety, is not just as likely to be learnt in plenty, as in scarcity.

We are a little surprised at the scanty limits allowed to convicts for sleeping on board the transports. Mr. Bigge (of whose sense and humanity we really have not the slightest doubt) states eighteen inches to be quite sufficient—twice the length of a small sheet of letter paper. The printer's devil who carries our works to the press, informs us, that the allowance to the demons of the type is double foolscap length, or twenty-four inches. The great city upholsterers generally consider six feet as barely sufficient for a person rising in business, and assisting occasionally at official banquets.

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...y's* system is well spoken of by Mr. Bigge; and it is useful effect in promoting order and decency among floating convicts fully admitted.

The following account of pastoral convicts is striking and picturesque.

'I observed that a great many of the convicts in Van Dieman's Land wore jackets and rowsers of the kangaroo skin, & sometimes caps of the same material, which they obtain from the stock-keepers employed in the interior of the country. Several of them differs in this ... the convicts in New South ... r pastoral than agricultural. ... been given, for the last five ... ettlers to avail themselves of the ... plains and vallies that lie on either ... d leading from Austin's Ferry to ..., a distance of 120 miles, their flocks ...ds have been committed to the care of ...ct shepherds and stock-keepers, who are sent ... these cattle ranges, distant sometimes 30 or ... miles from their master's estates.

'The boundaries of these tracts are described in the tickets of occupation by which they are held, and which are made renewable every year, on payment of a fee to the lieutenant-Governor's clerk. One or more convicts are stationed on ..., to attend to the flocks and cattle, and are ...plied with wheat, tea and sugar, at the month... visits of the owner. They are allowed the ...of a musket and a few cartridges to defend ... against the natives; and they have al... with which they hunt the kangaroos, ...h they eat, and dispose of their skins to ...ssing from Hobart Town to Launces... charge for tea and sugar. They thus ...plentiful supply of food, and sometimes ... in cultivating a few vegetables. Their ...ations are made of turf and thatched, as the ...k of the dwarf eucalyptus, or gum-trees of the plains; and the interior, in Van Dieman's Land, is not of sufficient expanse to form covering or shelter.—*Report*, pp. 107, 108.

A London thief, clothed in kangaroo's skins, lodged under the bark of the dwarf eucalyptus, and keeping sheep, fourteen thousand miles from Piccadilly, with a crook bent into the shape of a picklock, is not an uninteresting picture; and an engraving of it might have a very salutary effect.—provided no engraving were made of his convict master, to whom the sheep belong.

The Maroon Indians were hunted by dogs—the fugitive convicts are recovered by the natives.

'The native blacks that inhabit the neighbourhood of Port Hunter and Port Stephens, have become very active in retaking the fugitive convicts. They accompany the soldiers who are sent in pursuit, and, by the extraordinary strength of sight they possess, improved by their daily exercise of it in pursuit of kangaroos and opossums they can trace to a great distance, with wonderful accuracy, the impressions of the human foot. Nor are they afraid of meeting the fugitive convicts in the woods, when sent in their pursuit, without the soldiers; by their skill in throwing their long and pointed wooden darts, they wound and disable them, strip them of their clothes, and bring them back as prisoners, by unknown roads and paths, to the Coal River.

'They are rewarded for these enterprises by presents of maize and blankets; and, notwithstanding the apprehensions of revenge from the convicts whom they bring back, they continue to live in Newcastle and its neighbourhood; but are observed to prefer the society of the soldiers to that of the convicts.—*Report* p. 117.

Of the convicts in New South Wales, Mr. Bigge found about eight or nine in an hundred to be persons of respectable character and conduct, though the evidence respecting them is not quite satisfactory. But the most striking and consolatory passage in the whole Report, is the following.

'The marriages of the native born youths with female convicts are very rare; a circumstance that is attributable to the general disinclination to early marriages that is observable among them and partly to the abandoned and dissolute habits of the female convicts; but chiefly to a sense of pride in the native born youths, approaching to contempt for the vices and depravity of the convicts, even when manifested in the persons of their own parents.'—*Report*, p. 105

Every thing is to be expected from these feelings. They convey to the mother country the first proof that the foundations of a mighty empire are laid.

We were somewhat surprised to find Governor Macquarrie contending with Mr. Bigge, that it was no part of his, the Governor's duty to select and separate the useless from the useful convicts, or to determine, except in particular cases, to whom they are to be assigned. In other words, he wishes to effect the customary separation of salary and duty—the grand principle which appears to pervade all human institutions, and to be the most invincible of all human abuses. Not only are Church, King, and State, allured by this principle of vicarious labour, but the pot-boy has a lower pot-boy, who, in a small portion of the small gains of his principal, arranges, with inexhaustible sedulity, the subdivided portions of drink, and, intensely perspiring, deposses, in bright pewter, the frothy elements of joy.

There is a very awkward story of a severe flogging inflicted upon three freemen by Governor Macquarrie, without complaint to, or intervention of, any magistrate; a fact not denied by the Governor, and for which no adequate apology is afforded. These Asiatic and Satrapical proceedings, however, we have reason to think, are exceedingly disrelished by London Juries. The profits of having been unjustly flogged at Botany Bay (Scarlett for the plaintiff) is good property, and would fetch a very considerable sum at the Auction Mart. The Governor, in many instances, appears to have confounded diversity of opinion upon particular measures, with systematic opposition to his Government, and to have treated as disaffected persons those, whom, in favorite measures, he could not persuade by his arguments, nor influence by his example, and on points where every man has a right to judge for himself, and where authority has no legitimate right to interfere, much less to dictate.

To the charges, confirmed by the statement of Mr. Bigge, Mr. Bennet adds, from the evidences collected by the Jail Committee, that the fees in the Governor's Court, collected by the authority of the Governor, are most exorbitant and oppressive; and that illegal taxes are collected under the sole authority of the Governor. It has been made, by colonial regulations, a capital offence to steal the wild cattle; and in 1816, three persons were convicted of stealing a wild bull, *the property of our Sovereign Lord the King*. Now, our Sovereign Lord the King (whatever be his other merits or demerits) is certainly a very good natured man, & would be the first to lament that an unhappy convict was sentenced to death for killing one of his wild bulls on the other side of the world. The cases of Mr Moore & of William Stewart as quoted by Mr. Bennet, are very strong. If they are answerable, they should be answered. The concluding letter of Mr. Sewards, to us, the most decisive proof of the unfitness of Colonel Macquarrie for the situation in which he was placed. The Ministry at home, after the authenticity of the letter was proved, should have seized upon the first decent pretext of recalling the Governor, of thanking him in the name of his Sovereign, for his valuable services (not omitting his care of the wild bulls) and of dismissing him to half pay—and insignificance.

As to the Trial by Jury, we cannot agree with Mr. Bennet that it would be right to introduce it at present, for reasons we have given in a previous Article, and which we see no reason for altering. The time of course will come when it would be in the highest degree unjust and absurd, to refuse to that settlement the benefit of popular institutions. But they are too young, too few, and too deficient for such civilized machinery at present. 'I cannot come to serve upon the Jury,—the waters of the Hawksbury are out, and I have a mile to swim,—the kangaroos will break into my corn,—the convicts have robbed me,—my little boy has been bitten by an ornithorynchus paradoxus,—I have sent a man fifty miles with a sack of flour to buy a pair of breeches for the assizes, and he is not returned.' These are the excuses which, in new colonies, always prevent Trial by Jury; and make it desirable for the first half century of their existence, that they should live under the simplicity and convenience of despotism—such modified despotism (vemay) as a British House of Commons (always containing men as bold and honest as the Member for Shrewsbury) will permit, in the Governors of their distant colonies.

Such are the opinions formed of the conduct of Governor Macquarrie by Mr. Bigge. No the slightest insinuation is made against the integrity of his character. Though almost every body else has a job, we do not perceive that any is imputed to this gentleman; but he is negligent, expensive, arbitrary, ignorant, & clearly deficient in abilities for the task committed to his charge. It is our decided opinion, therefore, that Mr. Bennet has rendered a valuable service to the public, in attacking and exposing his conduct. As a gentleman and an honest man, there is not the smallest charge against the Governor; but a gentleman, and a very honest man, may very easily ruin a very fine colony. The colony itself, disincumbered of Colonel Lachlan Macquarrie, will probably become a very fine empire; but we can scarcely believe it is of any present utility as a place of punishment. The history of emancipated convicts, who have made a great deal of money by their industry and their speculations, necessarily reaches this country, and prevents men who are goaded by want, and hovering between vice and virtue, from looking upon it as a place of suffering—perhaps leads them to consider it as the land of hope and refuge, to them unattainable, except by the commission of crime. And so they lift up their hands at the Bar, hoping to be transported—

'Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,—
Tendebantque manus, ripæ ulterioris amore.'

It is not possible, in the present state of the law, that these enticing histories of convict prosperity should be prevented, by one uniform system of severity exercised in New South Wales, upon all transported persons. Such different degrees of guilt are included under the term of convict, that it would violate every feeling of humanity, and every principle of justice, to deal out one measure of punishment to all. We strongly suspect that this is the root of the evil. We want new gradations of guilt to be established by law—new names for those gradations—and a different measure of good and evil ...nomination... this manner, the more *convict* the *rogue and convict*, and the *incorrigible convict*, would expect, upon their landing, to be treated with very different decrees of severity. The first might be merely detained in New South Wales without labour or coercion; the second compelled, at all events, to work out two-thirds of his time, without the possibility of remission: and the third be destined at once for the Coal River. If these consequences steadily followed these gradations of conviction, they would soon be understood by the felonious world at home. At present, the prosperity of the best convicts is considered to be attainable by all; and transportation to another hemisphere is looked upon as the renovation of fallen fortunes, and the passport to wealth and power.

Another circumstance, which destroys all idea of punishment in transportation to New South Wales, is the enormous expence which that settlement would occasion, if it really was made a place of punishment. A little wicked tailor arrives, of no use to the architectural projects of the Governor. He is turned over to a settler, who leases this sartorial Borgia his liberty for five shillings per week, and allows him to steal and scrip, what, when, and where he can. The excuse for this mockery of all law and justice is, that the expence of his maintenance is saved to the Government at home. The expence is not saved to the Country at large. The nefarious tailor sends home, he is as comfortable as a finger in a thimble! that though a fraction only of humanity he has several wives, and is filled every day with rum and kangaroo. This, of course, is not lost upon the shopboard; and, for the saving of fifteen-pence per day, the foundation of many criminal tailors is laid. What is true of tailors is true of tinkers and all other trades. The chances of escape from labour, and of manumission in the Bay, we may depend upon it, are accurately reported, and perfectly understood in the flesh-house of St. Giles; and while Earl Bathurst is full of jokes and joy, public morals are thus sapped to their foundation.

Extract from the Journal of an Old Bengalee on the Continent of Europe.

June 23.---At sea, between Brighton and Dieppe, in a dead calm. On rising in the morning at eight o'clock, what a beautiful prospect of a smooth expanse of ocean! and what was infinitely more, nothing on board of the packet to eat, but *ham cheese*, and *tea* neither *bread*, *milk*, or any thing else, but six bottles of porter, and fourteen passengers! Mine host of the ship at Brighton had accommodated my friend & myself with a few Sandwiches by way of supper; and not calculating on any thing less, than breakfasting next day on French rolls at Dieppe, we laid in nothing more. The calm continued—and we dined on *tea*, *cheese*, and slice of *ham*—supped on ditto! The next morning, the 24th, breakfasted again on the same fare! and were charged for it, by the very conscionable rogue of a steward, 17s.! On grumbling at the bill, as ten shillings too large, he reminded us, we had had two bottles of ginger beer! We left his packet in a rage, and in a French *dingy*. As we approached the harbour, we were impressed rather unfavourably, in regard to French morality, by observing a fellow, dangling from a gallows, at the mouth of the harbour. On approaching it, this turned out to be a large crucifix, stationed there, either to defend the good Roman Catholic seaman against the dangers of the entrance, or to bespeak the gratitude of some pious sailor, who had escaped a drowning, when he least expected it. We accordingly changed our bad opinion of French morality, to a very good one of their piety; and learned a lesson, useful at all times, but particularly so, on the eve of setting out on one's travel---*not to be carried away by first impressions.*

June 25---This being Sunday, the employment, in which we occupied ourselves, was that of looking into the churches of Dieppe before setting off (for Rouen in the diligence. The were well filled, chiefly with women; and the congregation sat in pews throughout the aisle, and looked very Protestant like. I cannot compliment the Dieppe ladies on their beauty; but must do the men the justice to say, that in the matter of round shoulders and humpbacks, they are peculiarly well gifted. The women wore the Normandy high cap, which beats to nothing, for prominence and peculiarity, the Scotch *mutch*, and kept the men in countenance, in the dimensions of the hips, and the thickness of the ancles.

We left Rouen in the afternoon, and took what is called the Highroad to Paris.

We drove direct to Meurice's or the *City of London* Hotel, as it is called, it is on a grand scale, and has altogether rather a splendid appearance. We were received with great attention and politeness notwithstanding we arrived in a diligence, unattended by any lacquels, valets, or footmen. We were shewn to the bedrooms, which we were to occupy during our stay, which were small, and near the top of the house; but were told, that as other lodgers vacated theirs, we had a preference of choice to new comers. The key of our chamber was put into our hand, with its brass appendage bearing the number of our room; and we were carried to the kitchen, and shewn the nail, with a corresponding number, on which this key was to hang, during our absence. This plan is a very convenient one, and particularly in a house where one's bedroom is a day's journey from another's. For you have only to know a friend's number, and to look into the kitchen, whether his key hangs on its nail or not. We had also occasion to remark the plan, by which a knowledge of who rings for attendance in so large a hotel, is conveyed. All the bells are outside of the house, and within the court---they are all numbered, corresponding to the rooms to which they belong. A *garcon* is stationed to have his eyes about him, and who on the ringing of a bell, roars out, *numero cinq Numero dix huit*, &c and away skips the watter or the chambermaid, as merry, and say gay as larks. Before we noticed this *admirable* contrivance, we were wondering at the very ready attendance we received; but finding it out, we were enabled to account for what we should otherwise have ascribed to something particularly acute and discriminating in the ears of the French people. So necessary it is always to examine into phenomena, which, in travelling, are every ... then presenting themselves to your observation.

After bating, and recovering ourselves from the fatigues of our journey, we sailed down at five o'clock, to the *Table d' hote*, big with expectation of seeing singular characters, foreign manners, and the strage mixture of folks of all nations, which such places present. But we were disappointed: the company were a set of the purest English we could have encountered, in any hotel in London, with scarcely a Frenchman, or any other foreigner at the table, where, notwithstanding there sat at least sixty ladies, and gentlemen. We found our place, being the last *Jonny New Comes*, at the bottom of the table; and we remarked, that as you travelled your eye up to the top, you could discern an increasing acquaintance---or a fancied one---with the language and manners of the French. There was plain English spoken at our end; but the jibberish of broken French, at the other was at once distinguishable. In the chair of presidency sat an Old *Qui Hy* whom I recollected to have seen in Bengal and who, not being an adept in the French language, yet, determined to speak as little English as possible, called in the Hindostance, which is indeed the *lingua Franca* of the east,---to his aid; and, "*Garcon kider hy mon vie?*" "*tum pogle, donnez moi du lall shraub.*" whileit astonished the gentlemen and ladies from Cheap side and the Minories, who thought it vastly learned, amused me not a little. A *Qui Hy*, who had spent twenty years of his life, in the Moffussil of India, seated at the head of a Table d' Hote in a French tavern, and surrounded by the good citizens of London, and their wives, who have run away from the counter in Cornhill and St. Paul's, to see the world, was a treat not to be every day met with. Descanting on all that he had seen in the dominions of the Company----the Government House---the Taj at Agra---elephants---tigers ---gho hunting---Tulloh's and Tank Square---my friend & myself caught the words, that reminded us of older times in the east; and as sobriety departed from the centre of the table, allowed its ends to meet, we soon joined the Old Bengalee, and very soon got acquainted; for independent of the common tie of a banishment in India thele is nothing more easy, than to scrape acquaintance with a stranger at a Table d'Hote in France, or indeed in any other country; for one of the very purposes with which these places are resorted to is precisely to scrape such acquaintances. We found our friend had resided many months in Paris, and knew it well, i. e. he knew where all the sights were to be seen---could descant on the character of this Caffe, and t'other Caffe---this gaming-house and the other---was quite at home at *Frescati's* and had been introduced at the *salle des Etrangers*---to all which places he would have had us pack off that very night! We were, however, rather too tired, and fixed the next day for our rambles. We observed, during this arrangement that a strange looking personage, not over well dressed had frequently thrown in a few words and manifested not a little eagerness, to offer his services to shew us every thing, and some little disappointment, at finding we preferred our Indian friend. We afterwards found this was one of those *characters*, who are to be seen at such places, and who live by frequenting the gaming-houses of Paris. They contrive to get hold of the English griffins, to introduce them to these sinks of vice, and generally succeed in borrowing a few *Naps*, with which to play a game---*that infallibly wins*! but which said Naps they much more infallibly forget to pay. Finding that my friend and myself were on our guard, which all Englishmen in Paris ought to be, the *gentleman* left us for his evening rambles, when our other new acquaintance proposed as we would neither visit *Frescati* nor the *Marquis*, that we should adjourn to the Theatre Francaise and see Moliere's *Femmes Savantes* preformed. To this we readily agreed and spent a few hours agreeably entertained. The house was thin, but the acting superb. Nothing can exceed the French Comedy: all the characters are well sustained, from the principal, down to the very lowest and one cannot, I think, avoid remarking that the French look much more like professional comedians off the stage than on it, where at least in their comedy there is something like real life, without the national grimace. A farce followed the *Femmes Savantes*: and here indeed we had grimace enough; but it was well placed and pleased because expected. Paris is a city of theatres, and the French are childishly fond of these exhibitions. To many of them the rate of admission is low and to such an excess do they carry this passion for grotesque exhibition that in many of the Cafés in the Palais Royal we are told the master and mistress with perhaps a son and daughter, amuse the company by a species of extempore acting---having a stage erected for this purpose, and a very pretty wardrobe from which to dress in character. For this *rational* recreation, one pays only the price of a cup of coffee and you get the coffee to the bargain. We are informed that to-morrow evening the tragedy of *Marie Stewart* is to be performed at the Theatre Francais, and Talma and Malame Ducheusois to perform. We arranged with our new friend, to be present at the piece, although it was with some difficulty, we could prevail on him to substitute this amusement for an evening at *Frescati's*. He had dipped too deeply into Parisian dissipation, to relish any thing that was not *piquante*, and *Rouge-et-Noir* and *hazard* could alone allay his appetite. M——and myself before going to bed at Meurice's, had a very grave conversation on this subject. We began already to doubt if infinitely more mischief was not done to sound English principle, by continental travelling, than all the benefit derived in the way of seeing men and manners, on the large scale. The Table d' Hote at Meurice's did not exhibit a very flattering muster of our countrymen and women. The gentlemen had either a vacant, or an adventurer like look about them. The ladies were manifestly of the *burgoise* description; and we could not imagine ourselves, for a moment, among philosophers and men of science, in search of knowledge and improvement; but, remembering the gallows at the mouth of the harbour of Dieppe, we determined to examine farther, before we pronounced---and went to bed.---*Oriental Magazine.*

Highland Anecdote.---An English gentleman travelling through the Highlands, came to the inn of Letter-finlay, in the braes of Lochaber. He saw no person near the inn and knocked at the door---No answer. He knocked repeatedly with as little success. He then opened the door and walked in. On looking about he saw a man lying on a bed, whom he hailed thus---"Are there any Christians in this house?"---"No, (was the reply) *we are all Camerons!*"

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* We are sorry it should have been imagined, from some of our late observations on prison discipline, that we meant to disparage the exertions of Mrs. Fry. For prisoners before trial, it is perfect; but where imprisonment is intended for punishment, and not for detention, it requires, as we have endeavoured to show, a very different system. The Prison Society (an excellent, honourable, and most useful institution of some of the best men in England) have certainly, in their first Numbers, fallen into the common mistake, of supposing that the reformation of the culprit, and the prevention of the crime, was the main object of imprisonment; and have, in consequence, taken some false views of the method of treating prisoners—the exposition of which, after the usual manner of flesh and blood, makes them a little angry. But, in subjects of so high a nature, what matters who is right?—the only question is, *what* is right.